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# MEDICAL JOURNAL.

A Monthly Devoted to the Advancement of  
Medicine, Surgery, and the Collateral Sciences.

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DR. EGBERT H. GRANDIN, Obstetric Surgeon New York Maternity Hospital, Infant Asylum, etc. "Peroxide of Hydrogen in Gynecology and Obstetrics." *The Times and Register of Philadelphia, Pa.*

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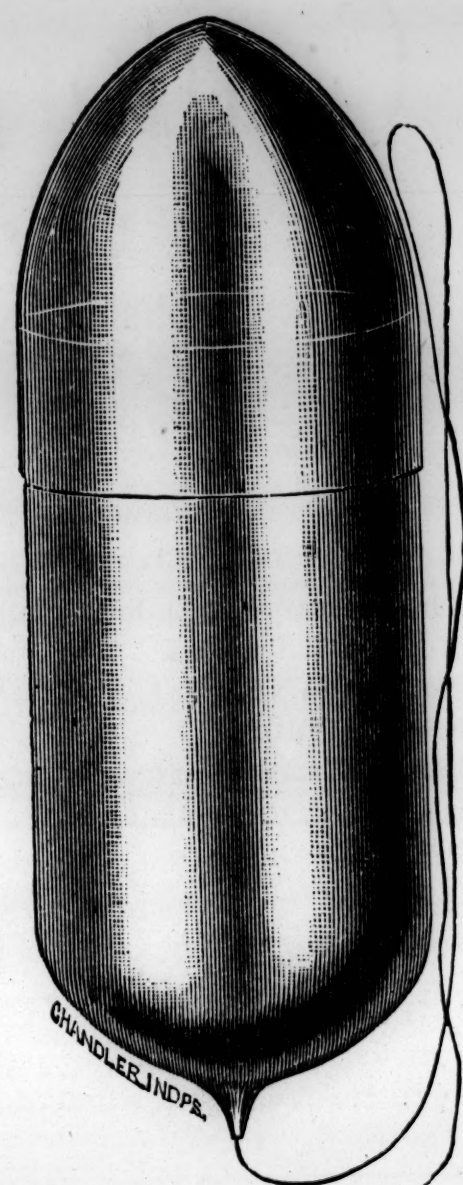
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# THE ❖CALIFORNIA\*MEDICAL\*JOURNAL.❖

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The Board of Examiners of the Electic Medical Society of California, will meet throughout the year regularly at 4 o'clock P. M. on the second Thursday of each month, at the office of GEO. G. GERE, M. D., Secretary 112 Grant, Avenue, San Francisco.

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NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.—Write on one side of the paper only. Write plain When you wish to begin a paragraph at a given word, place before it in your MS the sign ¶. Words to be printed in *italics* should be underscored once, in SMALL CAPITALS twice, in LARGE CAPITALS three times.

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## Therapeutics of Endocervicitis.

John Fearn, M. D., Oakland.

Endocervicitis, like *gleet*, which in some respects it resembles—has many times tried the patience of both physician and sufferer—almost beyond endurance. The patient losing all faith in medicine, and the physician so disheartened by his want of success that he is ready to throw medicine to the dogs and trust entirely to surgical and mechanical methods.

After divorcing medicine and surgery in this summary manner, he finds himself no farther on the way to success; he becomes in many cases a pronounced pessimist and has no faith in any plan of this disease. On the other hand, we



have physicians, who either from lack of experience, or from want of moral character, and therefore without regard for the truth—they are the worst kind of optimists. They pooh, pooh, at the idea of there being any difficulty in the cure of this disease, but both these parties are wrong. It is a serious disease so far as its intractableness is concerned, and the wise man will need to steer a medium course between the two.

He will need the hope of the Optimist, and the caution of the Pessimist, to do the best work and gain the best results. I think one cause of the lack of success has been the fact that the Therapeutist has not been sufficiently careful in diagnosing the particular case and then applying in many cases, the simple remedy to meet the indications in that particular case. We have been too ready to depend on some one's Uterine Tonic and invigorator, instead of treating each case according to its own specific indications.

When we understand Specific Medication and specific diagnosis, as I hope we yet shall, this disease and other intractable ones will cease to be the bugbears they are to-day. I will say nothing as to the pathology of the disease, but one thing as to the etiology of the disease; that is this, I believe this disease is caused at times, by the use of powerful astringent washes used for the relief of Leucorrhœa. I will confine myself to the Therapeutics, local and general, as they appear to me.

First the local, where the congestion runs high and there is considerable suffering, I believe hot water stands first. I have great faith in the hot sitz bath; keeping the patient well covered and temperature of the water as high as can be comfortably borne for 15 minutes. In some cases it will not be convenient to use the sitz bath, then use the hot



water with the Ladies' syringe, filling the vaginal cavity full as can be borne, and by pressing the syringe against the vaginal outlet; keep the hot water in connection with the parts 10 minutes at a time, several times in 24 hours. In the interim when the bath is not being used take

R Sol. Cocaine 4% - - - ʒiii  
Lloyd's Hydrastic to - - - ʒiv

M. Sig. Medicate cotton tampon and pass up to the os uteri.

This relieves the engorgement and prepares the way for other treatment. In cases where the secretion is foul smelling add to above R 4 grains of Lloyd's Asepsin. This is a sweetness which does not need sweetening itself. Of course the above is for a bad case where the patient should keep her bed. For milder cases the treatment can be modified to suit. There are frequently cases where we need to enter the uterine cervix with our lavements and medicaments.

In these cases I would prefer the hot water plain or medicated with Boracic Acid, applied with Lindenschmidt's urethral irrigator using the small dilator: the stream is recurrent, there is no danger of producing salpinjitis as the fluid does not and cannot get into the fallopian tube—you can pass it just as far as you wish—the results are most excellent, cleansing, healing and cooling. Sometimes cases are met with that have become chronic, the neck of the womb is hypertrophied and indurated, the mucous follicles are swollen and enlarged, the orifice of the womb is surrounded with hardened tissues, somewhat like cartilage. Here the hot lavements will be good—but to be curative they are only preparatory to other treatment. The cervix must be invaded, a wad of absorbent cotton may be wrapped around a probe, or we may use Prof Howe's "pine stick", dipping it in the escharotic preferred and passing it within the cervix to the



desired distance; if properly applied good results will follow, the induration will be reduced, the tendency to bleed will disappear, the sensitiveness will diminish, and the hypersecretion giving rise to the long continued discharge will be remedied. The question may be asked, what agent shall be used to so impress the diseased surface within the cervix? Prof. Howe used to recommend saturated solution of Chromic Acid, and there is no doubt it is one of the best: some prefer Carbolic Acid. I know that a solution of sesquicarbonate of Potash will do the work. Not a great while before he was taken away, Prof. Howe originated an Escharotic which he named Escatol. He freely gave the formula through the E. M. Journal, also in his late work "Operative Gynecology". It can be made in strength to suit, and I think it will prove one of the best applications in Endocervicitis. The formula as found in Howe's Gynecology is

R	Zinci Chloride	-	-	grs. xx
	Acid Salicylic	-	-	grs. xxx
	Resorcin	-	-	grs. x
	Cocaine	-	-	grs. x
	Cosmoline	-	-	grs. 3j

M. Sig. use as directed.

I have used this formula several times without the cocaine and there was but little suffering. As showing its usefulness, a very sensitive Carnucula Myrtiformis, after a few dressings with this unguent gave no more trouble. I am very favorably impressed with Prof. Gere's plan of filling the uterine cervix with sub nit Bismuth and Salicylic Acid, ten per cent. of latter. in chronic cases after lavement I am sure it must be good. With regard to the internal treatment I consider it very important, in fact I think it has been lack of care in this direction that has caused so many failures in the past.



Prof. Howe says that in this disease Bichromate of Potash in doses of 1-32 of a grain, 4 times a day may be used. But are there any indications when to use this drug? I say there is. What are the specific indications for this drug?

The vagina feels raw and sore, the discharge is abundant,ropy and very tenacious; give a powder of the 3x trituration of this drug every 4 hours.

Sepia is another remedy which will help in this disease.

The case is one not so much of arterial but of venus congestion; the whole vascular condition where this drug is called for has been named *Plethora Venosa*; the tongue is large, pale and flabby, the abdomen distended with gas, menstruation is scanty, there is tendency to prolapsus, the womb feels heavy and as though there was not strength to hold it in position. In a case like this, while local treatment may do something, yet it is useless, unless you take steps to remove the atony, which is caused by the venous congestion; give a powder of 3x sepia every 3 or 4 hours. In the case which sepia will help, the constipation is so marked, through the general atony, that we shall need at times a peristaltic persuader. Scudder's pill R podoph 1-20 gr. Phosphate Hydrastin,  $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. repeated twice a day for a few days does good service. In some cases 1-100 grain of Sul. Strychnia may be combined with good advantage.

We have other cases where Lycopodium in doses of from a fraction of a drop to one drop of specific medicine, will do the work. What are the indications? The urine is diminished in quantity, there is a brick dust sediment in it, the tongue is coated white, digestion is very slow, there is flatulence and constipation.

Helonias Dioica is a good remedy where we want a good tonic, especially if the patient is very despondent.



Senecio Aurens is another good remedy, relieving irritation and thus strengthening functional activity of pelvic organs. If in connection with the cervical wrong there is vesical tenesmus, it is excellent.

Scutellaria Lateriflora exerting as it does a direct influence on cerebro spinal centers, is a good remedy where there is great nervous irritation, inability to sleep, hysteria, and tendency to monomania. And to close while we are only on the very door-steps of practical Therapeutics in this direction, let me mention Misturia Alteranti of King's Dispensatory, sometimes called Scudder's Compound Tonic Mixture. When we have great depression and vital weakness where we have Anæmia and want to arouse the Ganglionic system and get better blood, this compound of Iron Quinine and Strychnia is one of the most powerful I know. In conclusion, while we are treating the disease locally by galvanism, the curette, escharotics, etc, let us treat it internally with remedies given intelligently, with a certain definite end to be accomplished and we shall be more successful. I have not dwelt on the use of galvanism or any surgical procedure. I believe in them, but I wished to confine myself to medicine. I have only mentioned a few of the medicines out of the many I could have brought forward. Use those on the lines indicated and you will succeed to an extent that will please you.

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### Medical Education.

---

By A. B. Simmons, M. D., New Jerusalem, Cal.

Some time ago I was talking with an Eclectic physician of an adjoining county and he told me that he did not know anything about specific medication, never having paid any



attention to it; yet he claimed to be a graduate of an Eclectic college and to have been practicing several years.

This of itself might not be considered of much importance, but the thought occurred to me, is there any science in the practice of medicine; is it tending toward a scientific basis, or is it after all simply a conglomeration of empirical uncertainties unworthy the thought and study necessary to a rational medical education; and are men, whose knowledge of the principles of medicine is as superficial as the above conversation would indicate, being graduated from our Eclectic Colleges?

This same M. D. professed to be unconditionally opposed to allopathy, and yet knew nothing of the main distinguishing principle between the schools.

When I began the study of medicine in 1856 it was generally thought that the rejection of some of the stronger mineral poisons from our insternal medimecants and the substitution of milder vegetable remedies, and the laying aside of the lance, the blister and other popular antiphilogistics and the substitution of the irritating plaster, the sinapism, etc., in our external appliances, was about all that was necessary to distinguish us from the Old School; hence the theory of *substitution* was kept in view by the author of the work on theory and practice that was put into my hands.

While the authors, theory of disease varied somewhat from that of the Old School in that he looked upon any departure from the normal standard of health as an evidence of a depressed or weakened condition of the organism, requiring a sustaining treatment instead of the antiphilogistic of the allopathic school, yet in his study of symptoms the main guiding thought was to find a name for the disease that a remedy or remedies might be selected that, "is said to have



been used successfully in", or that "Dr. So and So recommends very highly in," without reference to any special conditions of the case in hand. This sustaining treatment on the one hand, and the rejection of devitalizing agencies on the other, was a long step in the right direction and proved a great boon to humanity as it visibly lessened the cases of loosened teeth, and closed jaws, and corroded cheeks so prevalent in those days.

But thanks to the fertile brain of Prof. Scudder and his colleagues and their energy in instituting a more thorough and rational study of diseased action—wrong life—and the application of the principle of specific drug action for the correction of such wrong, we to-day have a rational theory and practice divorced from the theory of substitution; a practice, the superiority of which has been, and is daily being proved by thousands of Eclectic Physicians throughout the country. We therefore assert that our medical colleges not only do injustice to the practitioners, but an injury to Eclecticism in general by graduating men who know nothing about this advanced principle of medical practice.

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### **Ho for the National!**

---

The President of the National Eclectic Medical Association has sent the following letter which I wish might be responded to by a round dozen California Eclectics. I cannot go but will promise to attend in 1893 if these will go this year. I am tempted to promise to go then at any event. The list of additions to the National from this State grows larger quite rapidly, and I am glad to note this. Let it continue to grow, and let us be represented every year at the National Convocation.

H. T. W.



## NATIONAL ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

*Thorntown, Ind., April 8th, 1892.*

DEAR DOCTOR: The twenty-second annual meeting of the National Eclectic Medical Association will convene in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, 10 o'clock, A. M., standard time, Wednesday, June 15th, 1892.

This meeting of the Association bids fair to be one of the largest since its organization. The correspondence with this office from various parts of the great Eclectic field indicates an active and energetic life everywhere, with a seeming determination that nothing will be left undone, that can enhance the interest of the meeting or further the prosperity of our common cause.

Let the officers of sections see that all papers are in hands early, and let all members who feel an interest in our organization contribute something to the general good of the meeting.

It is the earnest request of our recording secretary, Alexander Wilder, M. D., 567 Orange St., Newark, N. J., that all papers be reported to him before the opening of the next Convention, that its sittings may not be disturbed or its business delayed. Railroad rates have been secured from New England and Southern States, for delegates and others who may desire to come to our meetings. For further information in regard to transportation, address J. V. Stevens, M. D., room 25, No. 1, 26 State St., Chicago, Illinois.

Secretaries of State and other Eclectic Medical Societies are requested to ascertain at as early a date as possible the number of delegates and friends who will probably attend our meeting, and report at once to the corresponding secre-



tary that all may have the benefit of reduced railroad rates.

The Local Committee of Arrangements have provided both for the place of meeting and the head-quarters of the Association, the beautiful and well equipped Hotel Beers, with its commodious hall on the corner of Olive St. and Grand Ave., an excursion Wednesday evening down the Mississippi River and a symposium at the American Medical College Thursday evening. Let all wide-awake and progressive Eclectics be in attendance early and enjoy the "feasts of fat things." The traffic associations have granted convention rates, viz., one and one-third fare for round trip, on certificate plan, which requires a receipt to be taken for each ticket sold for St. Louis. This is on the basis of a good attendance.

WILLIAM F. CURRYER, M. D.,  
President of National Eclectic Medical Association.

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### **A Novel Splint.**

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By E. H. Goyer, M. D.

If the rural practitioner should be in need of a splint when miles from his office and no facilities at hand for sending after one, he need not worry much if he will adopt the following method.

In the first place, obtain an old pair of pants or some thick cloth, cut to the size required; now take several layers of this and immerse them in gum shellac which has been mixed with alcohol. Mould this to the part where the injury is; but it may be advisable before doing so to get some cotton flannel and line this so as to prevent the splint from adhering to the skin. When hardened it answers the purpose of the most approved and modern appliance. It can be softened in water when a different shape is required.



For a child it need not be made so thick as for an adult, since the more layers of cloth is used the stiffer it becomes.

This has answered my purpose admirably in a practice of twenty years.

### Case of Extra-uterine Gestation.

W. K. Vance, M. D., Sonoma.

July 13th last Mr. K. summoned me to visit his wife at his residence, five miles from Sonoma. Until then I knew little, professionally, of the lady. I met her once socially, and learned that a New York physician had, more than two years ago, diagnosed an ovarian tumor, and advised immediate extirpation: further, that Mrs. K. was proposing to journey to New York, in two months, to have this tumor excised. Mrs. K. was aged 27; of stout build; had borne a female child three years since, now alive and well.

The husband explained that the catamenia had not appeared for two months, a slight dark colored discharge occasionally was noticed, and at present nausea and abdominal pains were a source of trouble.

On arriving at bedside I found my client crying out hysterically with urgent pains referred to the site of the left ovary. Extreme sensitiveness and jactitation; did not permit any attempt to explore the tender part or examine per vaginam. I gave a subcutaneous injection of morphia, and ordered hot cataplasmata lini, with result of much ease to the invalid. After two hours attendance I left.

At 11 P. M., Mr. K. sent for me, and on return I observed that while pain was under control, the general aspect of the patient was ominous—pulse feeble, temperature subnormal, nausea still present. Her mother and I busied ourselves in administration of stimulants per rectum and application of heating measures to limbs and over the heart.



Mrs. K. insisted that she was comfortable, only felt tired or wearied—a form of expression I have noted in all my victims of collapse, when attended by profuse hemorrhage.

The patient grew weaker and became delirious at times, and expired at 3 A. M.

I have been in practice since 1882, but never met a case on all fours with this. The nearest approach to it was that of a man whom I was called to attend while I practiced in Southwark, (London, Eng.,) eight years ago. *Sectis Cadaveris* revealed that the rapidly fatal crisis was due to rupture of an Aneurismal Sac located in the abdominal aorta.

During the later hours of Mrs. K's illness, I had persuaded myself that internal bleeding was in progress, and it seemed evident all through that the seat of mischief was the ovary and its appendages.

Six hours after death, Dr. Haun, of Napa, and myself conducted an autopsy. Incision into the peritoneal cavity was the signal for egress of a deluge of blood. Left ovary was highly congested, and attached thereto were the shattered remains of a multiple cystic tumor which had given lodgment to a developing ovum. The uterus was larger and flabbier than was to be expected, and exhibited a fully formed deciduous membrane.

Deceased therefore, was the subject of extra-uterine gestation, or, more precisely, ovarian foetation, of two months standing and the distressing denouement was brought about by rupture of the cyst and consequent hemorrhage, inducing shock, collapse and syncope. A certain aggravation of the abnormal pregnancy and determining cause of death is to be found in the fact that, being of corpulent habit, Mrs. K. had been accustomed to indulge in lively muscular exercises, and she had also recently been struck upon the side by her little daughter, accidentally in play.



Turning to the authorities, I am consoled by the very first paragraph in a chapter entitled, "Surgical Measures in Extra-uterine pregnancy," (Holmes' system of Surgery): "A large majority of Extra-uterine pregnancies end in death from internal hæmorrhage within a few months from date of conception." And in the matter of treatment, under such circumstances as were presented to me, none of my authorities suggest any measures beyond those adopted by me. All advise the free use of sedatives for relief of pain.

My old teacher, Churchill, of Dublin, Ireland, in the textbook of Midwifery, relates an instance of laceration or fatal hæmorrhage where a tumor attached to the left ovary was the abode of misplaced pregnancy.

I narrated the details of my case to Professor Von Hoffman, and to Dr. H. Krentzman, of San Francisco; they declare that the sole chance for my patient was immediate surgical interference, which was obviously out of the question under the circumstances.

Mrs. K. died before her time, humanly speaking, and of course many vain regrets might be expressed. The New York specialist was willing to remove the tumor three years ago. Having quitted New York, the lady came out to the Pacific Coast, but neglected to submit her case to any physician in these parts. Had I been consulted a few weeks before the acute malady set in, I could have interdicted undue physical exercise, and been on the qui vive for new developments in connection with the diseased ovary. Why does not every intelligent person keep a Life History Album, or personal note-book— a map, or guide, as to matters physical and psychical, to the journey of life.

Editors of the JOURNAL will agree that rare and interesting cases ought to be carefully reported. When confronted with



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such cases one feels his intellectual horizon enlarged. They break in upon the monotony of our ordinary routine. One feels the thrill of discovery,

"As a watcher of the skies  
When some new planet swims into his ken."

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### Stretching the Perineum.

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D. MACLEAN, M. D.

After the presenting part has reached the perineal floor, it is advocated by some obstetricians, that labor will be expedited by stretching the perineum. Slight traction of the soft parts, usually increases the force and frequency of the pains. It provokes labor, and is an advantage in many cases for that purpose, but that there is any advantage in endeavoring to dilate the canal with the finger is more than doubtful.

Such dilatation will be unequal, and cannot be so evenly distributed to the entire circumference as is done by the presenting part. Manipulations of this character produce dryness and tenderness, causing irritability of the tissues which interfere with their elasticity and prevent their full dilatation at the critical moment of delivery.

There is a further objection in cases of occiput posterior positions, in the fact that relaxation of the perineum interferes with anterior rotation, and meddlesome midwifery of the kind, is liable to result in the occiput rotating towards the sacrum and making a tedious case, still more tedious and difficult. A firm perineum is one of the essentials for promoting anterior rotation, and he who meddles least when pains are good, and labor progressing will have the least success.



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**Dysmenorrhea from Stenosis.**

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D. Maclean, M. D.

Various methods are recommended to correct this difficulty. Galvanism rapid dilitation, and gradual dilitation by tents, each have their advocates. My own experience is in favor of rapid dilitation as the most speedy and effectual and equally as safe as either of the other methods.

The use of tents in these cases I have of late years entirely abandoned. I found them no safer, but certainly more tedious.

Galvanism has been only partially successful in my hands. While gaivanism dilates the cervical canal, it will not remain permanently open, but after a few months contracts to its original size, leaving the condition of the patient the same as previous to its use.

Rapid dilitation produces more permanent results, and is not as painful as galvanism. The authorities will tell you that this operation must not be done at the physician's office, but at the patient's home. I confess I have not followed the authorities in my practice, and have hundreds of times performed rapid dilitation without producing any bad results. The operation should not be done if there is any inflammatory conditions present. Cleanliness and care with ordinary skill is all that is necessary to success.





## SELECTIONS.

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### PROCREATIVE ABILITY AFTER CASTRATION.

Massazza reaches the following conclusions as the result of some experimental researches undertaken in the laboratory of legal medicine at the University of Pavia (*Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*):

1. Castration does not immediately deprive an animal of *potentia coeundi*.
2. One can find, for some time after removal of the testicles, normal spermatozoa in the different ducts and in the seminal vesicles.
3. These spermatozoa do not always retain their fecundating power.
4. Only those zoosperms are fertile which preserve their characteristic movements, or which can recover those movements by special treatment.
5. If one finds in the liquid withdrawn from the different ducts or the seminal vesicles, zoosperms with the body detached from the tail, he may conclude that all the spermatogenic filaments are dead.
6. The fecundating power of zoosperms found in the seminal passages of animals castrated does not continue more than nine days after operation.
7. If one applies to the human subjects the results demonstrated in animals, one may conclude that the activity of the zoosperms lasts a short time only, and does not extend beyond the ninth day after the operation.
8. As it is probable that a man who has just been mutilated by castration will hardly feel capable of sexual intercourse during the nine days which follow the operation, the procreative potency of men who have been thus deprived of both testicles may be absolutely denied with confidence.



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It is said, according to the *Argonaut*:

That the oldest homœopath, like the oldest mason, and Washington's body-servant, is beginning to die off.

That the hemorrhage always soaks through two hair mattresses, a comfortable, fills a hand-painted spittoon, and makes a pool on the floor.

That the placenta prævia are the most plentiful in the first five years of medical practice and vice versa, ruptures of the perineum are scarcest.

That the germ theory and bacilli maniac, when scratched, proves to be a poor materia medica man, or a shiftless surgeon.

That no medical society can hold a full meeting without a paper from the backwoods on that highly instructive topic, "a clinical case." A case is too apt *not* to be clinical, doncher know.

That the Freshman rushes in where the Senior fears to tread.

That pathology, histology, etc., are important accessories to the medical knowledge; but a knowledge of how and why the buggy is broken will not mend the buggy. See?

That a college dispensary may ultimately become a truthful record, so that one patient will not be recorded with a new number, or half a dozen numbers, and a new cure every time he appears.

That materia medica will never be understood and practiced.

That every "brilliant" operation is due to our skill and treatment, while every dead one is due to bad ventilation and—Providence.

That every sore throat cured by us was a diphtheria, and every diphtheria of our rival was follicular tonsillitis.

That every pneumococcus, streptococcus, gonococcus and other long-handled scientific vermin have about run their fashionable race. Pretty soon patients will again get sick just because they do.

That it takes from five to ten years of all around practice



before he learns that surgery is an accomplishment, where general practice is bread and butter.

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#### THE WAY TO USE IT.

A hot tempered old gentleman once purchased of a peddler a bottle of patent medicine warranted to cure all infirmities. When taken, of course it failed to produce the promised result.

Some time after, chancing to spy the same peddler on the street, the old fellow hailed him and exclaimed irately:

"So you claim that the infernal stuff you sell at a dollar a bottle is a sure cure for all diseases, do you?"

"Certainly, if properly used," replied the peddler.

"And you claim still that it once cured you?"

"Yes, sir, I do. I was so ill that I could not do a whole day's work to save my life, but the medicine which I carry produced a permanent cure."

"I believe, sir," hotly returned the old gentleman, "I believe, sir, that you lie. It has not had the least effect on me."

"Perhaps," said the peddler, "you did not use it properly."

"How did you use it?"

"Sold it," coolly replied the peddler, "and employed a regular practicing physician with the proceeds."

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#### FATAL HAEMOPTYSIS DURING MENSTRUATION.

DR. MAX FLESCH states, in the *Centralblatt für Gynækologie*, No. 37, 1890, that he has mentioned in a previous article several cases where death was either due directly to hæmorrhages from various organs during menstruation, or they contributed to the fatal termination together with other symptoms. He then describes a case which came under his observation. The patient was a woman, 28 years of age, who suffered from bronchitis, which, after a confinement, assumed a putrid character. The putridness was somewhat decreased by alkaline inhalations. Two months later a violent hæmop-



tysis made its appearance during a menstrual period, and caused her death. Upon post-mortem examination, there were found bronchitis and infarct of the right lung. The source of the hæmorrhage could not be discovered; the heart had undergone fatty degeneration. The uterine mucous membrane was bloodily suffused, and one ovary contained a ruptured cyst one centimetre in diameter, with bloody contents.

P. & P. (Vienna).

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#### DUTIES OF THE ELDER PRACTITIONER.

An exchange writes editorially as follows:

With his practice established, his position assured, or quite as much so as may be expected, what are the duties of the elder to the younger practitioner? The latter, by the fact of his coming, asserts his right to a place, and, in a certain sense, lays claim to a sharing of the work of the elder. Shall the claim be allowed by cordiality of reception, or be disallowed by secret opposition and neglect? It would seem that the question were needless, in view of the tradition of ethics that has long been the pride of our profession, and the larger humanitarianism that, from the earliest times, has characterized the medical guild. Envy is an unworthy motive and especially so with physicians. The object of their life-work does not warrant such selfish indulgence. Whether willingly or unwillingly, whether sooner or later, the younger must take the place of the elder; better the passing of the torch by consent and good-will than by wrestling and ill-will.

Instead of an individualism and struggle for personal places, it harmonizes with ideals of professional success to cultivate a desirable *esprit de corps*, or common unity. The work of the elders should be directed to preventing the entrance into the profession of the unworthy and unfitted, rather than embittering the lives of those allowed admission. Let the standard of medical education, the preliminary and final examination, be made more stringent, and the lengths of college courses be increased, etc., so far as wished, but the



theoretic right to practice as authorized by the conferred degree should be followed by the practical welcome from those longer in the work.

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#### HYGIENIC TREATMENT OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Chiron in *L' Union Medical*, June 23d, gives a review of the different dietetic treatments of Bright's disease, and says, as a general rule, dark meats, such as wild fowls, and extracts of meat, such as Liebig's, should be avoided. The chief danger in such foods is the toxic properties of the ptomaines they contain. In the periods when the disease is not active, white meats can be used, all condiments to be avoided. Some patients bear fish badly, but shell-fish can be used in moderation. Some patients bear milk and vegetable diet badly, and, in such, meats can be cautiously used, the urine being frequently examined to see that the albumen does not increase. Eggs are a disputed article; sometimes they agree well and sometimes badly. When, however, the digestive tract is in good condition they usually are well borne. Milk diet is, as a rule, the one best borne; it acts as a diuretic, diminishes the albumen, and increases the urea. Three and a half to four litres a day may be used. Certain patients cannot use an absolute milk diet, however, and in them a mixed diet is useful. A grape diet, skimmed milk or koumyss may be used with advantage. Most authors allow beer and a slight amount of light wines. In acute Bright's disease physical effort often increases the albuminuria. In this condition, and in acute exacerbations of chronic nephritis, a patient should be in bed. In the chronic condition slight exercises are admissible, but where there is much polyuria or hypertrophy of the heart is not to be permitted. Patient should avoid being chilled, and in winter should remain in a temperature as near as possible 75° to 80°, and should wear flannel underclothing. The functions of the skin should be carefully looked after; baths, tepid and hot, followed by frictions and massage, are recom-



mended by most authors though Lecuche and Talamon recommend the cold baths.—*University Medical Magazine*, October.

#### FEEDING IN "LA GRIPPE."

The loss to the profession of Sir Morell Mackenzie, resulting from an attack of the "grip," recalls attention to his able article on the subject published in the *Fortnightly Review* last July. Dr. Mackenzie pressed the opinion that the disorder was a "poisoning" of the entire nerve system, and therefore liable to develop itself in any tract where lesion existed or where the duty of function was not minimized. He cites the "stirring up disorder and pain in different parts of the body," sometimes locally transient, but a "profound impression on the nervous system," with a "deterioration of nerve force, prolonged and sometimes permanent." He points to stimulating and a building-up diet, inferring the value of dietetic and hygienic treatment to ease and assist functional activities.

Dr. Delafield, in a recent discussion of epidemic influenza before the New York County Medical Society, noted the importance of full nutrition, but also said that "acute catarrhal gastritis, where nothing could be retained on the stomach, was another bad symptom." He said that food must be forced on patients by way of the stomach; there were frequent cases of people starving to death when they took only champagne or whiskey.

The important article in our February number on "The Starch of the Banana as a Food for Invalids," by Dr. Wm. Gilman Thompson, showed some remarkable results in retention and easy digestion with this "starch of fruit" when prepared as Bananose for enfeebled digestion.

Dr. Thompson's experiences show that this new food material makes less demand on the digestive fluids and organs than cereal starch food, while it is stated to carry an additional value in nitrogen. This may prove of interest in any case where digestive duty should be minimized, as Sir Morell Mackenzie indicates for the "grip."



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A RESUME OF THE HISTORY AND PRACTICAL APPLICATION PEROXIDE  
OF HYDROGEN IN SURGICAL AFFECTIONS.

In concluding my article, I think from the clinical as well as from the experimental evidence which has been deduced, we can safely sum up the action of peroxide of hydrogen in the treatment of surgical affections as follows: 1. Hydrogen peroxide is a positive germicide, and a possible stimulant to granulating tissues. 2. Owing to its special property of eliminating oxygen, it is of unparalleled value in the distention of suppurating sinuses and cavities, especially in the mastoid region or where it is almost impossible to reach unhealthy surfaces by other means. 3. The diluted solution is perfectly harmless and can with safety be used in any quantity. 4. The strong concentrated solution, syrupy in consistence, is a direct irritant to all tissues and should never be used. 5. It possesses healing and cleansing qualities as well as those germicidal in nature. 6. When exposed to light, it loses strength; care should therefore be exercised in keeping the bottles well stopped with rubber corks, and in a cool, dry place. 7. Fibrin, cellular tissue, and some metals instantly decompose it. In contact with sugar and starch it eliminates carbon dioxide. Albumen, gelatine, urea and cutaneous tissues have no effect upon it, while ammonia, aconite, tobacco and hydrocyanic acid increase its stability. 8. In washing suppurating surfaces, it should be used until oxidation ceases, thus showing a complete destruction of all existing purulent material.—*Dr. Pott in Med. and Surg. Reporter.*

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MERCURY FOR GLANDERS.

Gold reports two cases of glanders cured by inunctions of mercurial ointment, twice a day for a month, the patient being kept at the point of salivation. The effect on the mouth was combatted with chlorate of potash gargles, and on the body suppurating spots were treated by poulticing, incisions, washing out with solutions of perchloride of mercury, and dressed with iodoform gauze.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*



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THE TREATMENT OF ILEUS.

Dr. Aufrecht attributes the sudden arrest of vomiting when the stomach is distended to a dislocation which is produced by the distended intestine forcing the œsophagus against the edge of the opening in the diaphragm through which the œsophagus passes. In stercoraceous vomiting, repeated washings of the stomach will not only act beneficially by removing the contents, but will prevent injury from absorption. Morphine, hypodermatically, is advised in all cases of ileus, and large enemata have been abandoned.—*Therapeutische Monatshefte*.

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## POISON OAK.

The following try for Poison Oak Eruptions:

R Aristol, ʒ ij.

Ung. petrol., ʒ ss.

M. Sig. Use externally often as required.

If I look at poison oak I am in bed from two to three weeks, using Goulard's starch poultice, or anything any one would suggest, but the above kills it in 24 hours.

Hoping the above will alleviate some fellow-sufferer, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

D. E. URQUHART, M. D.

Clermont, Cape May Co., N. J.

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The wife of John Bean, of Valley Falls, aged sixty-five years, gave birth to twins on Monday evening. Her daughter, Mrs. Stratton, who lives in a neighboring township, presented her husband with twins the same evening. Mrs. Stratton's daughter Eva was married a year ago and lives in Arlington. The friends were not yet through congratulating them.

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Chilblains were treated by Xenocrates in a curious manner. He advised frictions with human spermatic juice which had been ejaculated in the vagina.



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PHLEGMASIA DOLENS.

The following treatment having been under my observation for twenty years—viz., twelve years of my father's practice and eight of my own—and having never known it to fail in a single instance, I take the liberty of enclosing it to you. I take it that it is not generally known, as I have never seen it mentioned in any medical journal or text-book.

For phlegmasia dolens I give hydrate of chloral, 2 to 5 grains, q. s., every two to four hours, accompanied by the usual treatment of elevating and bandaging the limb. Whatever the indications may be for other treatment, *do not stop the chloral*. The cure is usually very rapid. Chloral is applicable in all cases of phlebitis, from whatever cause.—*Cottrell Times and Register*.

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## CAMPHOR AND CARBOLIC ACID.

The infectious nature of tonsilitis and other simple forms of throat and bronchial disease or inflammation seems likely, and once this is suspected, if not proved, it should lead to trying antiseptic methods instead of the old astringents. The following is a formula much used in France: Take of

Acid, carbolic, cryst.,

Camphor, *aa* 15 grains.

Glycerini.

Aquæ destill., *aa* 2 ounces.

This is painted on the inflamed part three times a day. It will be found to have a mechanical action as well as an antiseptic one.

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## LA GRIPPE IN EUROPE.

Europe seems to be much worse afflicted with influenza than is our country. On January 21st it was reported that at Vienna, 531 deaths had occurred during the previous week, against 221 the week before; and there were 6,584 patients then in the hospital. Reports from other cities indicate almost as bad a state of affairs.



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ERYSIPELAS.

Dr. C. W. Allen, of New York, in an article on the treatment of erysipelas, in the July issue of the *Amer. Jour. of the Med. Sciences*, recommends the following: Internally, such symptomatic treatment is followed as the nature of the case seems to require. Locally, he advises painting the patch and surrounding margin of healthy skin thickly with ichthyol in collodion, ʒj- ʒij to ʒj. If the scalp is the region affected, a watery solution or ointment of ichthyol can be employed. In every case an attempt should be made to arrest the spread either by the band of adhesive plaster or by scarification, or both, the latter to follow the former, in case the disease spreads beyond the adhesive strips. In erysipelas of the face which has not yet reached the forehead, or at least its upper part, a band should be applied tightly about the forehead and just above the ears, the hair being cut if necessary to secure firm pressure. The chances of arresting the process here should be at least equal to those of checking the spread upon an extremity, for we have a hard bony base over which to make our compression. If the boundary is passed, then the scalp should at once be shaved and another band applied higher up. The hair should be cut in any case in which the scalp is invaded or threatened. Then the same application of ichthyol in collodion can be made, as to the face or other part. If there be much tension, swelling, heat, and discomfort (which it is not apt to be the case under collodion), any oily substance can be applied over it.

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ANTIPYRIN AS A HÆMOSTATIC.

Prof. G. Cesari (*Rassegna do Sciewze megiche*,) has found antipyrin to have a hæmostatic action, without producing any local reaction—pain, coagulation or formation of an eschar. Applied in a 40 to 50 per cent. solution, it arrests hemorrhages from small as well as large vessels, by determining a local anæmia. It does not cause coagulation, but condenses and thickens the blood at the normal temperature, thus preventing it from issuing from the blood-vessels.—*Ex.*



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**THE TREATMENT OF UNCONTROLLABLE VOMITING IN PREGNANCY.**

Berl. Klin. Wochenschrift, No. 30, 1891. Wien. Med. Zeit.

Armand Routh considers it an unquestionable fact that the vomiting of pregnancy is connected in some way with the existence of some irritation of the internal os, and concludes therefrom that this portion of the uterine body must be the seat of the treatment for the relief of the vomiting.

The change in the size and position of the uterine body cannot be the single cause of the gastric disturbance. He considers the various methods of treatment heretofore recommended for the relief of this condition as entirely useless, as, *e. g.*, dilatation of the cervical canal, internal medication, cocaine in any method of employment, etc., and advises, as the only and sufficient treatment, the painting of the portio vaginalis and the cervical canal with tincture of iodine. One or two applications are all that is necessary. He has made use of this treatment for seven years, and has never encountered a case in which the vomiting was not entirely controlled by this means, so that the induction of artificial labor or the production of abortion has not been necessary in any case. Premature delivery is, therefore, only necessary in cases in which there is a dead foetus, or some foreign body, such as a mole, in the cavity of the uterus.

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**SALOL AND ARSENITE OF COPPER IN THE TREATMENT OF INFANTILE DIARRHOEA.**

MENSI (*Revista Gen. Italian Clin. Med.*, September 15, 1891,) has treated twenty-seven cases of diarrhoea in children with salol, always with the best results. He has not been successful, however, in nine other cases treated with the arsenite of copper. In the use of these medicaments he arrives at the following conclusions:

(1) Salol is an efficacious remedy in the treatment of diarrhoea in children, whether acute or chronic. (2) Its administration is followed by an arrest of the intestinal flux, diminishing tenesmus, colicky pains, rendering normal the excre-



mentitious matters and producing a rapid amelioration of the general system. (3) The drug is well tolerated in daily doses of from 3 to 30 grains, according to the age of the patient and the gravity of the case—it does not produce gastric irritation nor any other untoward effects. (4) Arsenite of copper is of no immediate advantage in the treatment of infantile diarrhœa, and is, on the whole, inferior to other remedies.

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#### SOME USEFUL SUGGESTIONS.

EDITOR MEDICAL REVIEW:—Some of your readers may be benefited through the use of the following and receive hearty commendation from their patients:

For scalds, burns, and frost bites, apply pure collodion or collodion two parts to one of oil ricini and as soon as the coating begins to scale off repeat the application and wrap with absorbent cotton or cotton batting. The immediate application of the above after a scald or burn will give almost instantaneous relief.

For articular rheumatism with swelling and severe pain of the knee, ankle, wrist and elbow joints, or with synovial effusion into the joints, first make free application of equal parts of oil gaultheria and olive oil, then wrap two or three thicknesses of cotton bandage and follow with plaster-of-Paris sufficient for a stiff coat, over and for some few inches above and below the joints, sufficient to control movements of the joints; allow to remain from four to six days or until swelling and pain has subsided. This will be found a most agreeable and effective way to control swelling; pain and effusion.

W. T. COLLINS, M. D.

Livingston, Mont., Feb. 9, 1892.

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#### POISONING BY EPSOM SALTS.

It is stated by the *Medical Bulletin* that in an English medical journal Dr. Sang records a case of fatal poisoning by ep-



som salts. A woman of about 35 years of age, having obtained "twopenny worth of salts," emptied the packet, containing 4 ounces into a tumbler, added sufficient hot water to nearly dissolve the salts, and drank the whole. When Dr. Sang was called in shortly afterward, he found the woman suffering from a burning pain in the stomach, difficulty of breathing, and a sense of loss of power in the limbs, but there was no vomiting or purging. An emetic of 30 grains of zinc sulphate failed to act, and, before a stomach-tube could be obtained the patient fell into a collapse, followed by death about one hour and a quarter after taking the salts.

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#### ADMINISTRATION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES TO CHILDREN.

The *Journal de la Sante* calls attention to the habit many persons have of giving infants and children alcoholic beverages like whiskey, brandy or beer to induce sleep. This practice cannot be too strongly condemned, for aside from the injurious effects of alcoholic drinks upon the child's system, the restlessness can be more effectually controlled by a tepid or warm bath given at bed time, especially during the period of dentition. When young children are delicate, a few drops of brandy given occasionally in milk, may have a good effect, if the child suffers from digestive trouble. It should be remembered that 15 to 20 drops are ample for a baby and a larger quantity should not be administered without the physician's advice.

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Much stress should be laid upon diet and general regimen. The quantity of drink should be restricted. Very little meat should be allowed, owing to the effect it has of acidifying the urine. The child should have plenty of fresh air and exercise; and should be given every morning a cool (or even cold) sponge bath, with a table-spoonful of sea salt added. The body should then be briskly rubbed with a moderately coarse bath-towel, especially in the region of the spine.  
—*Medical Age.*



## ICHTHYOL IN THE DISEASES OF WOMAN.

The local action of ichthyol upon inflammation and pain has been studied, and the remedy experimented with by Dr. Freund in the gynæcological clinic of the University of Strasburg. It was used in chronic parametritis, chronic and subacute perimetritis, with exudations and formation of cicatricial bands; in vaginal cicatrices, as well as those of the vaginal portion of the uterus; in chronic metritis, in oophoritis, salpingitis and inflammations of the surrounding tissues. It was employed in erosions of the cervix and pruritus of the external genitals. In all these diseased states its action was astonishingly rapid, and the results were complete. The remedy was given both externally and internally at the same time. For internal administration, a pill of one and a half grains, in the beginning, was found convenient. This was given three times daily, and later the dose was doubled. Externally or locally, the following formula was used:

R Sulfo-ichthyolate of ammonium,  $\mathfrak{z} \text{ i} \frac{1}{4}$ .  
Glycerine,  $\text{fl} \mathfrak{z} \text{ iij}$ .

Sig. To be applied upon vaginal tampons.

It was also used as an ointment—lanolin and ichthyol in equal parts—or as a soap, combined with green soap; sulfo-ichthyolate of ammonium, two drachms, with green soap, three ounces. In these two latter forms it was applied to and rubbed into the abdominal walls. Finally, it is also given as a rectal suppository, one grain of ichthyol to two ounces of butter of cocoa. The odor may be disguised by cumarin. Cervical erosions may be induced to heal by applying the pure ichthyol directly to the lesion. In pruritis, an unguent or a ten per cent. solution in water may be used locally. The internal administration of the remedy influences the general condition, increasing the appetite and regulating the digestion and action of the bowels. It has no perceptible action on the urinary excretion. The remedy was well tolerated and no secondary action was noticed.—*Berliner Klin. Wochenschr.*



### KEEP YOUR OWN MEDICINES.

By I. E. Layton, M. D., Perryville, Mo.

I am glad to see that the question of keeping and prescribing their own medicines by the Eclectics is meeting with favor, and hope to see in the near future that all may do so. The reasons are obvious, for many reasons outside of the present pecuniary benefit; one especially being the fact that by prescribing we give away our medical knowledge to the druggist and others, who profit by it many years afterward, to the detriment of our hard-earned practice, by the refilling of prescriptions of some old physician many years after he is no more. Indeed, it has become a notorious fact that the druggists do more venereal practice in reality than do the physicians. Why? "The druggists have caught on," and refill some old prescription. As early as the May (1886) number of the JOURNAL I wrote an article advocating and asking all Eclectics to keep their own medicines, and gave many good reasons for doing so in May number of that year, under head of "Suggestions," as well as I remember. You, young Eclectics, take my word and long experience for it; you will never regret keeping your own medicines. Keep the best, and *don't prescribe*.

### RHUS AROMATICA IN ENURESIS.

A writer in *Archives of Pædiatrics* reports sixteen cases in which he found this remedy serviceable. He says that in all cases he excludes phimosis or an adherent prepuce as the cause. It is well to commence with minute doses, gradually increasing a drop or two each day, so as to prevent any gastric disturbance. The following is a very palatable formula for young children:—

R Ex. Rhus Aromat, fl., fʒiii.

Elix. Aromat, fʒjss.

Aq. Cinnamon, q. s. ad fʒiiij. M.

Sig.—Half teaspoonful, to be increased to one teaspoonful, four times a day after eating.



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ANTIPYRIN IDIOSYNCRASY.

At a meeting of the Dorpat Medical Society, Dr. Kessler related a case (St. Petersburg. *Med. Wocny.*) in which a woman of 40, otherwise healthy, had taken seven and half grains of antipyrin. She soon had a burning in the mouth, heat in the head spreading rapidly over the entire body; then anxiety, dyspnea, and difficult respiration. The sweat became profuse, the pulse barely perceptible; fainting spells alternated with tonic spasms; in addition there was a binding around the neck, inability to swallow, and involuntary discharge of urine. A quarter hour later chills, vomiting, marked and painful itching, and burning of all the mucous membranes. Then supervened colic and the bowels emptied themselves. Sharp pains in the abdomen and involuntary urination again occurred. The uterine colic lasted three hours and was accompanied by hemorrhage from the genital parts followed by a mucous discharge which persisted some days. The urine which was copious contained large quantities of mucous. In about thirty-six hours a scarlatini-form rash occurred accompanied by itching of the mucous membranes. In about three days the whole process had terminated.

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WAKEFULNESS.

Continued wakefulness is a crying call to review one's habits and see what is wrong. There is, perhaps, mental unrest, irritation, or overwork, in which case laziness is to be assiduously cultivated. We may depend upon it, there is some want of balance. One chord is played upon too much, others are silent, and so the mental mechanism is all out of tune. Wisdom, then, dictates a reconstruction of habits. At all events, the wise person will not resort to opium, chloral, or any other sedative that steals away life while soothing it, and fixes habits which cannot be overcome.

Much depends upon the power of dismissing thought and becoming almost a blank. Napoleon had this faculty, and



many another noted person. The late Lord Napier was believed by the British officers to owe his immense strength and power of endurance to the faculty of going to sleep at any moment when not particularly engaged. One of the famous politicians of Massachusetts, now an old man, yet with the vigor of a boy, has the same gift. In all these and in similar cases there is both concentration and determination.—*Good Health.*

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#### THE EUROPEAN DEMAND FOR AMERICAN MEDICAL DIPLOMAS.

The low value which is set upon American diplomas in England and Europe has aided in causing a number of the medical colleges to raise their standard for graduation (*Meyer Bros. Drug.*) At the last session of the legislature all of the medical colleges in Missouri, with one single exception, favored the passage of a bill which rigidly compelled the medical colleges to adopt a three years graded course of instruction. Through political ways which are hard to understand in professional life, the bill did not become a law. Whether or not this news reached London is difficult to say, but evidently, at least one resident of that English city has the idea that it is not difficult to obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine in St. Louis. As an evidence we publish the following letter, dated London, England, December 28, 1891, and addressed to the secretary of the Medical Faculty of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A. It is, to say the least, interesting reading:

“Dear Sir:—I desire much to have the Degree of Doctor of Medicine at your University and therefore take the liberty of asking you if on the strength of my medical qualifications and age (fifty) I could graduate *in absentia* and under what conditions. I many years ago graduated at the University of Rostock, Germany, as Doctor of Philosophy and studied medicine at Scottish Universities and have received *full curriculum*. I have also written an original thesis and particulars of my attendance and shall be pleased to send you my original class tickets, certificates, etc., if required.”



"I may mention that I require the M. D. only as a medical physicist. I should be much obliged if you would kindly let me have an early answer.

"I am

"Yours faithfully,

—————."

Since writing the above the secretary of Missouri Medical College has received a similar letter from the same man. It is probable he will find some medical college ready to accept his proposition, but it will not be in St. Louis.

#### TAPE-WORM.

Dr. T. W. Shaw, of Pittsburg, states that he has great faith in the efficacy of the following medication for tape worm:

R	Kameela.	. . . . .	3j.
	Ethereal extract male fern,	. . . . .	3ij.
	Syr. acaciæ,	. . . . .	3j.
	M.		

Sig. To be given in two doses, one half on rising in the morning, and the other half two hours afterward. A dose of castor oil to be given one half hour after the last dose.

He states that he has succeeded in dislodging and discharging six *tenia saginata* in their entirety by the above medication.

#### LA GRIPPE.

We learn from an exchange that no country seems to be willing to claim the disease as its own peculiar property, as having its "*fons et origo*" there. Thus, the Russians call it "Chinese catarrh," the Germans and Italians "Russian disease," the French, "Italian fever," etc. In this country we are disposed to call it Russian disease. The term "la grippe" is the most expressive of all the synonyms. "The seizing" disease—one which grips you with sufficient force to cause you to recognize its presence, and thus having seized, it holds on.



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OULO KUTUM.

The late Dr. A. J. Howe was one of the first surgeons in the country to try the new surgical dressing—Oulo Kutum—and in answer to a note from the manufacturers requesting a report as to results attained from its use in surgical and gynecological cases sent the reply:

THE HALL CAPSULE Co., Cincinnati:

*Dear Sirs:*—With satisfaction I report that I have for several months been using your new Surgical Dressing, "OULO-KUTUM," (Wool Cotton) in an active surgical practice; and find the combined textiles to be just what has been wanted—"sought, but never found." I do not pretend to know the range of uses to which the fabric at length may attain, but is eminently fitted to line splints, and for cushions, compresses and paddings, in the dressing of wounds and wherever absorbent cotton is commonly employed;—also as vaginal tampons and pessaries; in connection with the Anderson Vaginal Capsules.

A pronounced feature of the goods is their *elasticity*—they do not flock into wads as readily as cotton lint. Where friction is to be prevented the Wool Cotton is just what has been needed; the wool contributing the springy or elastic quality.

As an absorbent I believe the OULO-KUTUM to be superior to any patent floss placed upon the market. I commend the textiles to surgical and gynecological specialists; and to the medical profession at large.

It is easy to render the lint antiseptic in advance, or at the time of utilization.

Very Respectfully,

A. J. Howe, M. D.

Samples will be mailed of both Oulo-Kutum and the Anderson Vaginal Capsules on application to the manufacturer, enclosing six cents in stamps to pay postage.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE AND REMOVAL.

To avoid failure or doubtful success in use of Peroxide of Hydrogen, be sure you get MARCHAND'S MEDICINAL; no substitute can replace it, statements of dealers, interested or unscrupulous parties to the contrary notwithstanding. There is great inducement to substitute in this article, for the reason



that Peroxide made for bleaching and varying trade purposes costs to produce only a fraction of what MARCHAND'S MEDICINAL costs, and the unscrupulous druggist or dealer pockets the difference in profit at the expense of the physician's reputation for skill and MARCHAND'S PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN MEDICINAL.

Put up in 4oz., 8oz., and 16oz. bottles only, with which every careful physician should be familiar, in order to frustrate dishonest substitution and assure success in practice.

DREVET MANUFACTURING Co.,  
28 Prince Street, New York,

Cudahy's "Rex" Beef Extract is meeting with uninterrupted success. Physicians endorse and recommend it everywhere. Dr. G. A. Smith, a prominent practitioner, United States Pension Examining Surgeon, also Health Physician, of Clinton, Ia., writes as follows:

CLINTON, IA., FEB. 12, 1892.

CUDAHY PACKING CO., SO. OMAHA, NEB.:

*Gentlemen:* A physician always appreciates a first class food product, and when such a one is found it is his duty to bring it to public notice; recently I was induced to try Cudahy's "Rex" Beef Extract peptonized, in cases requiring a stimulating and nourishing food of easy assimilation, and I have been greatly pleased with it.

For a long time I have endeavored to have my wife, whose general health has not been good for years, and who is illy nourished, use a product of this kind, and various brands were secured, all of which from odor or effect disagreed or disgusted her. I finally got her to try the "Rex" extract, and it was just the thing. She now uses it regularly and is receiving great benefit from it, as there results immediately a delightful sensation of exhilaration never before secured.

Gentlemen, your "Rex" Extract is a No. 1 article, and receives my hearty recommendation.

Respectfully,

(Signed) G. A. SMITH.

"Big G," for gonnorrhœa, is said to be a fluid mixture of boracic acid and hydrastis.



## EDITORIAL.

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### The Hippocratic Oath.

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—MODIFIED.—

This oath, according to Dr. R. Beverly Cole, of San Francisco, is taken by all the graduates of the University of California, and is as follows:

“Do you solemnly promise and swear in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, that in the practice of the profession to which you have been admitted, you will be actuated by philanthropy and guided by charity, and that you will recognize no superiority of the claims of the rich over the poor upon your attention; that you will strenuously avoid in every act the practice of charlatans and pretenders, and exert yourself to the utmost to the end of preserving the escutcheon of your profession untarnished. That under no pretence or pretext whatever will you aid or assist by counsel or otherwise any unlawful scheme or unworthy act, and that you will give your aid to bring all such to justice. That you will hold sacred and keep inviolable every secret confided to your trust in your professional capacities, and that you will not voluntarily communicate to any one the information as to the nature of another's disease; that you will through unremitting labor and study contribute to the already accumulated facts in the science, such others as may fall under your observation, or result from investigation, and through your assiduity and industry you will do all in your power to enrich the science of your profession. And finally, that you will strictly observe and obey the ethics of the profession as laid down by the American Medical Association, and that upon the willful violation of these or either of these obligations, you hereby agree and consent to yield your diploma on demand, and have your name stricken from the Alumni of this College.

So help you God!

The preceding will scarcely admit of comments, as its intents and purposes are so clearly shown that “even he who



runs may read." Yet it is sometimes a relief to give vent to one's feelings.

We attended the commencement exercises of the school in which this venerable Prof., this man who dares live in a glass house, had the exceedingly high honor conferred upon him of administering this all important oath, without which the graduates of the school of which he is a member of the faculty, could not receive his deploma.

Before administering this Hippocratic (hypocritic) oath, the Prof. said to the class, who stood like sheep before the sham-bles, "None of you need take this oath unless you choose to do so, but if you do not you must walk out and leave your diploma right where it is," pointing to the table on which the much coveted diplomas were lying.

Think of a man, a teacher, asking his students, with whom he has been so closely associated for three years to swear away the most sacred rights given to man, before he will deliver to them the diploma which they have won by honest effort and for which they have paid with their own money.

He forces upon them an oath which none but a *fool* would keep, or else they must sacrifice their right to follow a chosen profession. Such a thing in this day and land of liberty deserves nothing but the withering contempt of every one who possesses one spark of manhood. None but serfs of the ———— kind would submit to such indignities.

This oath alone is enough to cause every young man, who cherishes the principle of right and liberty, to shun that medical college, as he would hades itself. Who is it that delegates unto himself the right to act as judge and dictator over the conscience and acts of the young men of this free country.

Where is the young man, who possesses one iota of self-re-



liance or manhood, who would be willing to enter that school, knowing that he cannot leave it, till he has said: "So help me God, I will never do otherwise than is dictated by a code of ethics which robs me of every right to think or act for myself; that will make me ignore my friends (if they are of a different school) though I know they are my equals, morally, socially and professionally?"

We are not wanting to make a fight againts the regular Schools in general, but only against those that require their graduates to subscribe to this contemptible farce; we say farce, because those who demand it of others do not observe it, except as far as their interests go themselves.

Where is the young man who is willing to attend a school which may ask him to surrender his diploma at any time and which he must swear he will do if he should happen to differ in his ideas, with the Ethics as laid down by the American Medical Association?

Young men, avoid all such colleges.

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### Diarrhoea in Children.

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This is a disease (or rather a condition as it can hardly be called a disease *per se* but a result of some wrong of the alimentary tract) that is fortunately not very prevalent on this Coast as compared to the countries east of the Rockies. But we do have it here, especially among very young children, and oftentimes it is very persistent and hard to manage. We are apt to try to accomplish too much in a short space of time with *drug* remedies and increase the irritation already set up by some dietary wrong and these cases are, with but very few exceptions, caused by improper feeding, and should be the starting points in correcting the condition



and stopping the diarrhoeal discharges. If it be a young and artificially fed infant, look to the manner of preparing and the ingredients of the feeding bottle, also the bottle itself which should always be a simple, absolutely clean one with a plain nipple or rubber teat for the child to nurse through; and the food, properly prepared cow's milk, depending on the condition and age of the child in each individual case. The child positively must not be allowed to nurse too often. If the thirst is great, give them pearl barley or rice water with a few drops of Phosphoric or Lactic Acid in it and given in small amounts, as often as required. Barley water is also the best to dilute the milk with. Sugar of milk is also better to sweeten it than cane sugar as it is a natural ingredient of milk and therefore better for a baby's stomach. Lime water also should be added; sometimes the soda bicarb is better to neutralize the milk and also the child's stomach. As to medicinal remedies for the fever if any, small doses of antipyrin; for the bowels Bis. Sub. Carbonate with the neutralizing cordial is about the best combination for ordinary cases, or the Sub Nit. of Bismuth if preferred. Opium should never be given to small children in these cases under any circumstances. Ipicae is an excellent remedy; baptasia if we have the indications for it is very reliable; Arsenicum if there should be a scrofulous diathesis.

Small doses of Hydrogen Peroxide combined with some mild astringent—make the mixture with Accacia—acts very well where there is very watery stools with a fermented condition; and Echanicea acts well where there is tendency to ulceration.

S.

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### A Surprised Ignoramus.

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We are often accused of having a lot of ignorant men and pretentious quacks in our school, and perhaps to a certain



extent justly so in the past, as men who were able to read at all could take our text books and get some rational ideas of how and why to give medicine, and there being no law to prevent them they did do this and called themselves Eclectics, when in fact they were nothing but pretenders; but knowing nothing but to follow the text books they did very little harm and often much good. But the one in point styled himself a Allopath from away back; wouldn't have anything to do with "an irregular for nothing"—not he; "had practiced Physic nigh on fifty years," in the good old way, but his eye sight was failing him and he asked to borrow a large magnifying glass, called a dust glass and used for the purpose of examining gold dust, from the writer, and also a glass speculum. With these articles he went away happy, to return in a short time very unhappy, frustrated, perplexed and perspiring and mopping his brow with a large bandanna and looking altogether miserable, returning the glass without even so much as an "I thank you," and minns the speculum entirely. On pressing him for an explanation he brokenly related the following particulars which are perhaps best told in his own way :

"Well, you see, I had a woman troubled with her insides and I wanted to see what was the matter, so I came and borrowed that glass and that there barreled thing—(meaning the speculum.) I went down to her house and got her up clus to the winder where the sun wuz shinin' in right bright and the light wuz good; placed in that there barreled thing, then got the big glass over it and was peerin' in to see what was wrong when all at once she fetched a yell and jumped offen the table and toar outen the room like a cat with the piles. In course the barrel busted all to pieces. She shut herself in her bed-room and wouldn't allow me to come near her agin."

I did not wait to hear any more for I knew that that dust



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glass would set a stick on fire quite a distance away by focusing the sun's rays upon it. I am out that speculum.

S.

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### Kerosene Poisoning.

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I have had quite a number of cases of very small children that have shown a bibulous tendency by crawling up to the kerosene can and drinking from it; some of them taking pretty good drinks before they were discovered or before they became strangled with the stuff and stopped of their own accord. Those that were seen and relieved at once were not much the worse for the dose, but others were very much relaxed and showed strong tendencies to collapse. None of them vomited until they were made to do so although they seemed very much nauseated and were pale, cold, clammy, and almost pulseless, with eyes sunken and perfectly limp. The first case, I was sent for to come quickly, as the child was very sick but was not informed of the cause until I arrived. Having nothing with me to give I ordered a strong solution of soda bicarb. warm and in quite large doses and very soon had the satisfaction of seeing the child throw up a large amount of frothy semi-soapy stuff that smelled very strong of kerosene. I then had it put to bed surrounded with bottles of hot water and well covered with blankets, gave small oft repeated doses of brandy, and after the pulse came up well, let the child go to sleep from which it awoke comparatively well.

This case came out so well that I have followed the same line of treatment in all the others, only varying it to meet the indications or conditions and all have made a complete recovery in a day or so, but I would advise mothers to keep the coal oil out of the infants reach.

S.



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**Resolution of Respect on the Death of Prof. Howe,**  
*Passed by the San Francisco Society of Physicians and Surgeons,  
March 27th, 1892.*

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WHEREAS, In view of the loss that the world has sustained by the decease of Prof. A. J. Howe of Cincinnati, and of the still heavier loss sustained by the many personal friends of the deceased in this society; therefore, be it

*Resolved,* That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from his chosen field of labor, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our highest respect and regard, and who was one of the staunchest advocates and ablest exponents of the Eclectic System of Medicine and Surgery.

*Resolved,* That this resolution be spread upon the records of this society.

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**Medicine in Politics.**

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It is the duty of every man to be interested in the politics of his country. Good government should be representative. It should not represent a class, to the exclusion of the mass. The law makes us all equal, and improves responsibilities and duties which should be discharged by all good citizens. We as physicians have not taken the interest, nor the prominence we ought, to acquire the political influence that we need in arriving at certain ends.

We admit that an Eclectic by the nature of his studies and principles, cannot be a strong partisan. He is constantly selecting what appears to him to be the best, without bias or prejudice, and observes the imperfections and good qualities of all parties.

But while this is true, we want every Eclectic physician in



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this State to wake up to his duties and responsibilities, and join a club of his party. Let him make himself not only conspicuous but useful during the coming campaign so as to be in a position to maintain and demand rights and privileges which his services may entitle him. Medical legislation which menaces our rights are brought before each successive legislature, and this year we want a hand in the diversion.

We have but one representative in the many public offices of this State. This order of things must be changed, and shall be, if we do our duty and take the interest in the politics of our State that we should.

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### **Death of Dr. Marvin F. Clayton.**

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Dr. Clayton was one of the best known and the most enthusiastic Eclectic physicians on this Coast. When Dr. Gere and the writer visited him during his last illness, his greatest solicitude was for the success of Eclectic Medicine. A greater measure of gratitude was due him for his active interest in our school than he ever received. He was a pioneer and fought and won the battle before many of us came to this State. He was the moving spirit in organizing the State Medical Society, and spent time and money in the interest of the Band of Medical Examiners. In 1876 there were only seven qualified Eclectic Physicians in the State, and were it not for the vigorous stand taken by Dr. Clayton and a few others who have passed away, we would in all probability have been to-day without equal representation before the law. His works follow him and shall endure as long as time.

Dr. Clayton was born in Knox County, O., in 1826. He graduated in Medicine from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, in 1855, and practiced in Northern Indiana for



four years. He came overland to this State in 1859, and located at Placerville, where he remained for eight years, but being desirous for a larger field of usefulness, moved to Sacramento, where he entered into a large and successful business which continued to the time of his death.

Erysipelas manifested itself on March 19th, and death closed his career on the 29th. He was conscious to the last and knew the end was coming. A widow, two daughters and a son, is left to mourn a kind husband and affectionate, indulgent father.

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### **Iowa State Eclectic Medical Society.**

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The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Iowa State Eclectic Medical Society will meet at Des Moines, on Wednesday and Thursday, May 18th and 19th, 1892

#### **OFFICERS.**

President, J. B. HORNER, M. D., Davis City; Vice-President, R. SUTTON, M. D., Shenandoah; Recording Secretary, E. D. WILEY, M. D., Des Moines; Corresponding Secretary, A. H. YOUNG, M. D., Percy; Treasurer, B. T. GADD, M. D., Mitchellville.

BOARD OF CENSORS:—J. A. McKlveen, M. D., H. V. Byers, M. D., J. M. Osborn, M. D.

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### **Announcement.**

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The forty-first annual session of the Iowa State Medical Society will meet at Des Moines, Ia., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May 18, 19 and 20, 1892.



## BOOK NOTES.

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"Anatomy, Scientific and Popular," by Geo. Dutton, A. B., M. D. President of the American Health Society, Founder and Dean of the Vermont Medical College, author of "Consumption and Rheumatism," "Medical Notes" for students, "Hygienic Manual," "Otolology," "Dutton's School Charts," etc. Cynosine Publishing Company of Boston, Mass.

This work has entered upon its second edition, thoroughly revised, and corrected, with an appendix containing a complete Alphabetical list of the muscles, briefly and plainly described.

It is finely illustrated and up with the times and will be found a valuable addition to the library of the general student as well as members of the medical profession and medical students.

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"Practical Midwifery." A handbook of treatment, by Edward-Reynolds, M. D., Fellow of the American Gynecological Society, of the Obstetric Society of Boston, and Assistant in Obstetrics in Haisaid University; Physicion to Out-Patients of the Boston Lying-in Hospital. 800 pp. 424, 121 illustrations. Red Parchment Muslin; price, \$2.50.

This work is what it purports to be—practical, the result of a large experience, obtained under excellent conditions.

Its style and the mode of treating the serious subjects shows that the author thought before he wrote. The young practitioner especially will find this work of the greatest assistance.

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"Tumors," by J. B. Hamilton, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Rush Medical College. Geo. S. Davis, Publisher, Detroit, Mich. Price in Paper 25 cents, cloth, 50 cents. This work is a complete history of Tumors and should be read by all students and practitioners, who give attention to this disease. It is a guide to those who, from lack of ability or opportunity, have to rely on the investigations of others.



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☞ The Mississippi Valley Medical Association will hold its Eighteenth Annual Session at Cincinnati, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 12th, 13th and 14th, 1892. A large attendance and a Valuable Programme are expected.

CHAS. A. L. REED, PRES.,  
CINCINNATI.

E. S. MCKEE, M. D., Sec.,  
CINCINNATI.

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☞ The thirty-second annual meeting of the Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Society will be held at "The Thorndike," Boston, Mass., June 2nd and 3rd, commencing at 10 A. M. each day.

F. WALLACE ABBOTT, M. D., Rec. SEC.,  
58 Broadway, Taunton, Mass.





# **SPECIFIC \* MEDICINES**

**ALWAYS RELIABLE.**

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## **THE Remedies of the Eclectic Profession.**

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DR. H. VANDRE *in an article on "OUR MATERIA MEDICA," read before the Eclectic State Medical Society of California, states as follows:*

"As far as regards specific tinctures, I will say they are far superior to, and far more reliable than the majority of the U. S. P. fluid extracts commonly found in drug stores.

The fluid extracts are often made from old musty and worthless herbs, having lost their identity and all their virtues; hence, if you desire a physiological action and expect any returns I can not recommend too highly Lloyd Bros.' Specific Medicines, from the simple fact that the old school have been using most of our preparations. Having had no results from their fluid extracts, hence they had recourse to the more powerful drugs in our materia medica to accomplish their purpose. Finally as results and comparisons will show, we give less drugs, more to the point and fewer passes to the cemetery."

**PHYSICIANS OF THE PACIFIC COAST** can obtain Lloyd Bros. Specific Medicines at Cincinnati Prices of the following Dealers convenient to them.

JOHN FEARN, Oakland, Cal.

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LANGLEY & MICHAELS, San Francisco, Cal.

E. A. AUTENREITH & Co., Yreka, Cal.

W. A. HOVER & Co., Denver, Col.

W. S. HASWELL, Denver, Col.

F. W. BRAUN & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

C. LAUX, Los Angeles, Cal.

STEWART & HOLMES DRUG Co., Seattle, Wash.

SLAYDEN & WYNKOOP, Tacoma, Wash.

REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

MACK & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

**LLOYD BROS., Manuf'rs, CINCINNATI, O.**



**LACTOPEPTINE** is a skillfully prepared combination of Meat-converting, Fat-converting and Starch-converting Materials, acidified with the small proportion of Acids always present in the healthy stomach. It is a most valuable digesting agent, and SUPERIOR TO PEPSIN ALONE."—Prof. ATTFIELD, Ph. D., F.R.S., &c., *Prof. of Practical Chemistry to Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.*

The most eminent and successful Practitioners consider LACTOPEPTINE the Standard remedy in the treatment



of all those ailments, in which deficient digestion is the direct or indirect cause of pathological conditions.

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The most important Remedial Agent ever presented to the Profession, for Dyspepsia, Vomiting in Pregnancy, Cholera Infantum, Constipation, and all diseases arising from imperfect Nutrition.

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We desire to direct special attention to the great value of LACTOPEPTINE in Cholera Infantum, and other intestinal troubles incident to the heated term. Send address for our Medical Almanac, containing valuable information.

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